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CHANGES SEEN IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTHERN CONE

PY301556 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Change in Outlook?"]

[Text] General Goodpaster, a high-ranking U.S. Government official, is in Buenos Aires seeking agreement with the Argentine Government. Divergence between the two governments was evident when the grain boycott of the Soviet Union was mentioned. Argentina could not join the boycott since trade with the Russians is increasing in ways which are important to Argentina's future development and because of its uncomfortable position regarding human rights.

In fact, there is a Soviet offer to supply equipment for the Yacyreta project which could eventually prove advantageous, and the Russians are actively participating in the Middle Parana project. Besides all this--and this is very important--Argentina has border problems.

At the same time, another high-ranking U.S. Government official, Samuel Eaton, is visiting Asuncion. In addition to meeting with government authorities and a few politicians of the opposition, he met with American businessmen in our country.

Would all this be an indication of a change in U.S. policy toward the countries of the Southern Cone? This is difficult to say, but there is evidence that the United States is interested in the southern region. This perhaps goes to show that Latin America is not insignificant in the United States' considerations.

As can be seen, the visit of the U.S. envoys raised many expectations, but since the problems faced by each country are different, they demand individual treatment.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO REPRESENT ANDEAN GROUP IN MIDEAST

PA022310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (EFE)--The presidents of the five Andean countries appointed Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins the joint representative of the subregional bloc during his coming visit to the Arab countries.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela issued a joint communique at noon today in which they announced the decision made at the suggestion of the Peruvian chief of state.

The communique emphasizes that the appointment of Herrera Campins as representative of the five Andean countries, "is the expression of our peoples' joint will," and "will serve to reaffirm the presence of the Andean Group in that important part of the world."

BRIEFS

MONETARY FUND INCREASE--The River Plate Basin Monetary Fund decided in its last meeting to increase its fund from $20 million to $100 million in order to grant loans to its members for infrastructure development. The announcement was made in Bolivia by Efrain Dario Centurion, Paraguayan under secretary for economic affairs and president of the River Plate Basin Monetary Fund. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY]

1980 GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR MAY EXCEED 3 MILLION TONS

FY021735 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (NA)--According to Argentine exporters, 1980 Argentine grain shipments to the Soviet Union could exceed 3 million tons. This is almost 1 million tons more than was exported in 1979. The amount to be exported includes a shipment of 1 million tons of wheat which had been sold before the United States declared a grain boycott of the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan.

Informed sources say that to deals previously concluded with the Russians should be added contracts for the sale of 231,000 tons of sorghum and 123,000 tons of soybeans. There is also the possibility of an immediate shipment of corn, 1.4 million tons of which are presently registered for export. This amount could probably be increased within the next few weeks, however. The exportable corn surplus for this year could amount to 6 million tons. Should any loss occur, this surplus would only be reduced to 5 million tons.

The Argentine Government recently stated that it would comply with all the grain deals closed with the Soviet Union and that it would not increase its grain exports to that country in an attempt to replace the United States as a supplier. Nevertheless, producers and private exporters are not barred from closing private grain deals.

To Be Shipped Direct

FY042307 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) has issued the following communique in connection with the recent visit of a Soviet trade mission: In regards to press reports released on 1 February 1980 on the meeting held by ACA officials with representatives of the Soviet trade enterprise Exportkhleb, the following amplification is in order:

1. The bases outlined in the meeting will enable the ACA to make direct shipments to the Soviet Union without having to go through international grain trade intermediaries, as it had been doing in the past. The ACA attaches greater importance to this circumstance than to the size of the operation itself.

2. Negotiations will be framed within the general guidelines of the country's policy to the effect of preserving normal trade relations with every regular customer of Argentina.

FIAT FACTORY IN CORDOBA ATTACKED

FY041450 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Feb (NA)--According to a report issued by the provincial police today, a group of unknown individuals fired weapons at the Fiat Concord factory building. The gunfire directed at the factory, which is situated in Cordoba, came from a passing car. The perpetrators, who are being intensively sought by the police, were riding in a Fiat 128 or 125 during the attack on this factory, which is situated on Highway No 9 in the southern area of this city. No casualties were reported. It was disclosed by the official report that this event took place last Saturday at 2200 but was only publicized today, and that it was reported to police station No 16 by factory security forces. Police searched the city but were unable to find the attackers.

ARAB DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

PY021826 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada today met with a high-ranking mission from the Arab countries. The mission's objective in visiting Bolivia is to discuss several important issues. Its principal task is to explain to the Bolivian Government the position of the Arab countries on the Camp David accords and the results of the Baghdad summit meeting, as well as their desire to obtain for the Middle East lasting peace based on dignity and the sovereignty of Arab countries. At the end of their meeting with the president, the Arab delegation visited Foreign Minister Garret, with whom they are meeting now. Upon leaving the government palace the members of the delegation refused to make any comment. They said that after their meeting with the foreign minister they would release a communique on the two meeting held today.

The Arab mission is being viewed with great interest because in addition to the efforts toward further diplomatic rapprochement, important economic arrangements could be made to obtain financing for industrial projects in the country. The possibility of Arab investments in Bolivia offers extraordinary prospects.

FORMER BANZER OFFICIALS TESTIFY IN CONGRESS

PY311921 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Two members of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' government testified today before the joint constitution, justice and police commission of the Congress in the trial initiated at the proposal of the Congress' socialist bloc. They are Alberto Guzman Soriano and Juan Pereda Asbun. The hearings took place amid strict security precautions and in the presence of numerous newsmen and an unusual deployment of female police officers in the meeting hall.

MOST POLITICIANS AGREE TO CABINET OF NATIONAL UNITY

PY021838 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] With the exception of Hernan Siles Zuazo's Demoratic and Popular Unity, most politicians have agreed to a cabinet of national unity. In the opinion of the political leaders, efforts should be made to asemble an excellent team capable of guaranteeing the electoral process and the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The politicians indicated that it will undoubtedly be very difficult to find entirely apolitical figures for the new cabinet but, in any case, a careful selection will have to be made. The important thing is that the new members of the cabinet should not have been involved in obvious political activities on behalf of the main parties which will compete in the coming elections. The new members of the cabinet should have, in addition to the above qualifications, an honest and trustworthy character. The general desire among political leaders is that the coming elections be held under the broadest democratic guarantees, that preferential treatment and discrimination be banned, and that all parties be given the same opportunities.

The UDP, on the other hand, has demanded the installation of a competely apolitical cabinet. This would be very difficult to achieve because it is almost impossible to find people who are totally apolitical and do not have an inclination toward some party or other.

NATUSCH'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

FY050145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Feb (TELAM-EFE)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch will run for the presidency in the 29 June general election, Willy Sandoval has announced. Natusch Busch headed a military coup on 1 November 1979 and then turned the government over to Lidia Gueiler.

Sandoval, who is a member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement faction that split from the one led by Hernan Siles Zuazo as a result of the 1 November coup, said that Natusch's candidacy will be based on a civil-military arrangement within the framework of revolutionary leftist nationalism.

Sandoval, who was stripped of his congressional status because of his involvement in the coup, said that Natusch's candidacy has materialized because the people are tired of the frustrations they have experienced in recent years.

PLANNING MINISTER TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

FY050240 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] To continue negotiations initiated by the constitutional interim government to improve the status of the Bolivian foreign debt, Planning and Coordination Minister Jorge Agreda will visit the following cities beginning tomorrow, Tuesday: Caracas, Miami, Washington and New York. He will be away from the country for 5 days.

The main purpose of his trip is to achieve a renegotiation of the Bolivian public foreign debt, which was contracted with international private banks under financial terms regarded as hard, that is, taking into account the interest rate and the 3-year deadline for repayment.

BRIEFS

IMF LOAN GRANTED--La Paz, 2 Feb (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted Bolivia a $111-million loan, which will cover part of this country's balance of payments deficit. This load will help in the renegotiation of the country's $3-million foreign debt and will also help in obtaining loans from other international organizations. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY]

INDIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE--The Tupac Katari Indian Movement (MITKA) has announced that it will participate in the forthcoming general elections and that Luciano Tapia Quispe will be its presidential candidate. [La Paz PRESCENCIA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 6 FY]

PURCHASE OF AIRPLANE--The Bolivian Government has authorized the Bolivian Air Force to purchase a Super Hercules L100-30 cargo plane to replace the one which crashed in Panama last September. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 p 8 FY]

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING--Santa Cruz, 21 Jan--Customs officials and narcotics personnel have discovered the illegal entry into Bolivia of 50 packages containing a total of 2,600 rounds of 9-mm submachinegun ammunition. Officials stated that the ammunition is not a type used in Bolivia, since it is highly explosive and its sale has been prohibited by international treaties. Hugo Estenssoro, who claims that the ammunition is for hunting, has been arrested. The ammunition was found in two suitcases aboard a Bolivian Airlines plane arriving from Miami. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 2 FY]

COMMUNIST PARTY SCORES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY021658 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Joao Amazonas, leader of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB) and former member of the 1946 constituent assembly for the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), yesterday scored, on behalf of his group, the invasion perpetrated by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. "Those who truly struggle for national independence and for socialism cannot accept the insolent attitude of the Moscow government," he stated. In a statement that has been interpreted by political circles as a response to recent remarks of PCB Secretary General Luiz Carlos Prestes praising the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Amazonas emphasized that "those who support the invasion are guilty of inconsistency and clearly show what kind of independence they want: an independence on crutches, unable to stand by itself."

After pointing out that those who are now supporting the invasion of Afghanistan are the same ones who supported the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Amazonas recalled that in both cases the Soviet Union had stated that it was sending troops at the request of the local government. He stressed that "the Soviet claim that these troops were requested by the Afghan Government cannot be taken seriously. What government? A government installed by means of a brutal coup d'etat which took place simultaneously with the arrival of foreign troops, a government which can be maintained only with foreign military aid?"

SOVIET GRAIN BUYER ARRIVES IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY041801 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Alexandr Naumov, vice president of the Soviet enterprise Exportkhleb, arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. He has come to study the possibilities of buying Brazilian soybeans and sugar in this city and in Sao Paulo. Naumov's arrival was confirmed by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who reported that the Soviet businessman will meet with Brazilian businessmen but that no arrangements for him to meet with government officials have been made. Humberto Costa Pinto, Jr., head of the Brazilian Trading Association, stated that he has received no official instructions regarding the visit.

Naumov arrived at Galeao Airport at 1700 from Buenos Aires, where he was part of a Soviet delegation which signed contracts for the purchase of grain from the next harvest. The Soviet delegation, which spent 3 days in Buenos Aires, where it met only with businessmen, returned to the Soviet Union, leaving Naumov in Brazil. According to the Itamaraty spokesman he will be in Brasilia on Monday, but he will not meet with any government officials.

The Soviet visitor will go to Sao Paulo, where he will probably try to close deals for the purchase of possible surpluses of Brazilian soybeans. His reasons for visiting Brasilia are obscure, since he will not be able to meet with businessmen once he is in the capital. The Itamaraty spokesman said that Naumov will visit Brasilia because the Soviet Union's trade representative is headquartered here. It is quite obvious that he will hold talks with Ambassador Dmitri Jukov in order to instruct him on the Soviet position regarding the United States' boycott.

In Rio the Soviet visitor will contact the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA) which has the monopoly on sugar sales. He will also contact the private and state trading companies PETROBRAS International Trade, S.A., (INTERBRAS) and the Brazilian Warehouse and Trade Company (COBEC). According to Humberto Costa Pinto, Jr., this is a good time for Brazil to close deals, since the IAA "has not been trading on the market for 10 days in order to study market behavior."

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S 'LACK OF COURAGE'

PY041831 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[By Alberto Tamer]

[Text] The official Soviet mission which visited Argentina this week managed to purchase 3.5 million tons of grains and 60,000 of beef to offset the shortages caused by the U.S. boycott ordered in retaliation for the violent, armed and bloody invasion of Afghanistan. Now they have come to Brazil. They will ask Brazil to sell them soybeans, and what do you think will happen?

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday suddenly stated that the boycott problem is not a Brazilian problem, it is something between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nothing can be more absurd or false than to say this and to believe that the Afghan problem is not a worldwide problem. It is not a problem restricted to soybeans or wheat, it is a problem of world freedom; it is a problem of deciding whether or not to react to an invasion of a poor country, an essentially religious country, an Islamic country, which is what Afghanistan is.

Our foreign minister goes one step further. He is not content to discuss soybeans, wheat and meat. He says that the Olympic games are not an economic or political issue, but purely a sports issue. The foreign minister is totally mistaken. Retaliation through the Olympic games is entirely valid because it does not mean retaliating against sports but telling the Soviet Union that the world will not add to the prestige of a country which is behaving the way it is, a country which is openly and decisively marching to take over the Middle East's oil, the very same oil--although Saraiva Guerreiro forgot to mention it this time--we need every day to prop up this poor economy of ours.

In a serious situation such as the one the world is now experiencing, in which there is a definite danger of collapse and war, the leaders of a country must have courage and foresight and act according to the rules they had followed thus far. Here in Brazil, the leaders have none of these qualities--neither courage nor foresight. We decide nothing, we do nothing. We merely abandon ourselves to (?indecision). Undoubtedly this attitude of the Brazilian Government does not honor the Brazilian people or the Brazilian nation.

BRASPETRO TO NEGOTIATE RISK CONTRACT WITH PRC

PY042228 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] A BRASPETRO delegation will travel to Beijing in April to negotiate a risk contract for oil prospecting in the PRC. The Brazilian Government is practically certain that a contract will be signed. PETROBRAS will try to sign an agreement whereby the PRC will increase oil supplies to Brazil, which currently amount to 20,000 barrels per day.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY050229 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The president of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, arrived in Brazil today for a 6-day official visit at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. In addition to visiting Brasilia, President Toure will tour the states of Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.

President Toure was met at the airport by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Vice President Aureliano Chaves and cabinet ministers. President Figueiredo welcomed the visiting president, then both national anthems were played, troops were reviewed and the ministers were introduced. The presidents talked for a while in the airport's special guest room, and later President Toure was accompanied to his hotel by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. Tonight President Figueiredo will host a dinner for President Toure at Itamaraty.

President Figueiredo met this afternoon for 1 hour with President Toure to exchange views on bilateral relations. [passage indistinct] This meeting was also attended by the foreign ministers, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries. The presidents will meet again tomorrow at 1700 to sign a joint communique on the results of their talks.

NAVY MINISTER OPPOSES SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY

PY021902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Feb (AFP)--In statements published here today Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca reported that the Argentine and Brazilian navies periodically carry out maneuvers in territorial waters. Admiral Fonseca, who has been officially invited to visit the neighboring country, emphasized that these joint maneuvers, in addition to being beneficial, serve to enhance relations between the two navies.

Fonseca, although expressing concern and repudiating the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, rejected the possibility of signing the South Atlantic treaty being advocated by some countries. Admiral Fonseca asserted: "Our navies are not as strong as the United States Navy which is able to ship troops to Europe." In trying to explain his position opposing the creation of the South Atlantic treaty, Minister Fonseca said: "In Latin America we are all, militarily speaking, weak."

The Brazilian minister, who will travel to Santiago, Chile, tomorrow, pointed out that the Latin American countries will have to defend their interests in the South Atlantic by their own means. With reference to his visit to Chile, which will last until 11 February, Admiral Fonseca said that it is of a courtesy nature. "We will sign no agreement. We will only tighten relations which are already the best possible." Admiral Fonseca stated that he has a busy agenda for his visit and that he will meet with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

TWO NEW AIRPLANES BEING DEVELOPED

PY041859 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Aeronautics Company is centering its efforts on the development of two new airplanes: The ENB-120 Brasilia, pressurized and capable of carrying 30 passengers; and the END-312, which is a military model. The two planes have very good sales potential on the international market. The prototype of the ENB-120 will be flight tested in 1982, and the END-312 will fly for the first time in August of this year. The Brazilian Air Force has already ordered 70 END-312 planes, the only turboprop which can carry out a (?variety) of missions.

BRIEFS

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES--The Vale do Rio Doce Company yesterday confirmed by telex that it has discovered five new gold deposits in Santa Luz, Bahia State, and estimated the rate of production in two of them at 39 tons per year, at an average of 7.5 grams of gold per each ton of earth. The new mines will make Brazil the third-largest gold producer in the world. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 22 PY]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW GAMES

PA010436 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Interview with Victor D'Anello, president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, by Carlos Guillermo McNulty, on 30 January 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr D'Anello, in your position as president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, please tell us what is the stand of that organization with regard to the announced boycott against the Moscow games?

[Answer] Thank you, McNulty. The stand of the Panamanian Olympic Committee is to comply with the oath we took when we assumed our duties as members of the Olympic committee. This means defending the ideals, regulations and statutes of the International Olympic Committee. This committees bans us from mixing politics with sports and from discriminating based on race, religion, etc.

[Question] Regarding the resolution which you signed this morning, have you sent a copy to Lord Killanin, president of the international committee?

[Answer] The communique I signed today was for the press. I sent a message to Lord Killanin this morning telling him about our stand which was approved by the plenum of the Olympic Committee at a meeting held last night.

ROYO REJECTS 'ABSOLUTE DEROGATION' OF LAW 95

PA021526 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] During a lengthy breakfast for the morning news program "Aqui Noticias," President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo commented on various national current events. [sentence as heard] One of the points touched on by Dr Aristides Royo was Law 95. He noted the government's position as follows: [Begin recording] The government's position is taken from the national legislative council since it is this council--the country's legislative body--which has to decide on this matter, the one which has to study the effect of Law 95 and all related problems.

On one occasion we stated that we do not agree with a clean-cut, total and absolute derogation of Law 95 unless solutions are found that satisfy both businessmen and workers. I said that I believe that workers should be given more stability and more guarantees, but I also said I don't believe, and in fact I do not, that workers cannot be removed, and I don't believe, either, that a worker can be forced back to work for a company.

I believe that indemnities, compensation and guarantees should be given to workers in Panama, but I don't think that the force of law is the way to obtain reinstatement of a worker against the will of a businessman. This provokes struggles within a company. It does not promote well-being, development or good relations between enterprises and workers.

However, I have never been opposed to the finding of good formulas. I think they should be sought. This is the opinion of the president of the republic, but it is up to the legislative organization to study this matter. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESENCE OF PANAMANIAN GUERRILLAS CONFIRMED

PA011852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government had confirmed the presence of Panamanian guerrillas in southern Costa Rica and said they have even crossed the border back into Panama to commit acts of terrorism.

Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has officially confirmed the situation.

A small group, of the Panamanians, presumably members of the organization calling itself the Panamanian Nationalist Front, has been located in a mountainous area between Echandi Hill and Las Mellizas, near the border with Panama.

A decade ago Panamanian guerrilla camps operated in this same area and were broken up by the Costa Rican police.

Echeverria Brealey pointed out that it has been impossible to find the rebels because the area where they are is almost inaccessible.

The official linked Panamanian dissident Abraham Crocamo with these armed groups which, he revealed, have committed acts of terrorism in the Panamanian border area.

Crocamo was arrested Thursday night by members of the National Security Agency [Agencia de Seguridad Nacional--ASN]. The Panamanian Government has filed a formal request with the San Jose courts for his extradition, while the dissident has requested political asylum here. "According to the Panamanian Government, Crocamo has participated in terrorist acts in Panama, and for this reason we have him under permanent vigilance," said Echeverria Brealey.

Crocamo said last year that the guerrilla group had been organized to overthrow President Aristides Royo's government. "The days of Gen Omar Torrijos as strongman of Panama are numbered," said the dissident, who used to be a member of Panama's National Guard.

The minister of public security denied rumors that the Costa Rican Government and the Panamanian National Guard had coordinated their search for the guerrillas.

"We have nothing to coordinate with Panama because the guerrillas are in Costa Rican territory, but we have exchanged information with them, as is customary when there are good relations between two governments," Echeverria Brealey pointed out.

Echeverria, one of the principal members of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's cabinet, did not rule out the possibility that within a few days there could be a meeting with the chief of security of Panama (G-2), Col Alberto Noriega [as received], to inform him of the situation.

The minister revealed that for the past 3 weeks there have been investigations in connection with charges regarding the presence of guerrillas on Costa Rican territory, but so far, with the exception of Crocamo, no other arrests have been made.

Echeverria also pointed out that there has been no confirmation of the many charges made by residents of the provinces (departments) of Guanacaste and Alajuela, both of which border on Nicaragua, to the effect that Salvadoran guerrillas are training there with the help of dissidents of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which last July overthrew the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

"We have received reports that armed persons are training at three locations, but we have not found any evidence that this is true," he said.

Other reports state that, in addition to Salvadoran rebels on the Nicaraguan border, former members of the defunct Nicaraguan National Guard are also training. Loyal to Somoza, they are preparing to attack Nicaraguan border posts. This rumor has not been officially confirmed either, although the security corps has not ruled it out.

The authorities consider that the informal charges that have been made regarding the movements of presumed guerrillas in Guanacaste and Alajuela are based on speculation, but nevertheless will be investigated.

In conclusion, Minister Echeverria announced that next week military action will be intensified to "cleanse" Costa Rican territory of any irregular armed groups that may be preparing for adventures against friendly countries.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. ACCUSED OF DIRECTLY SUPPORTING JUNTA

PA012257 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 15 PA

[Excerpts] In the past 2 days, foreign governments have shown contrasting attitudes toward the Salvadoran Government Junta. First, a high-level mission from the Andean Group countries arrived, headed by Hilarion Cardozo of Venezuela, Galo Franco of Ecuador and Cornelio Reyes of Colombia. They expressed satisfaction with "the efforts being made by Salvadoran authorities to promote the well-being of the majority," an obvious allusion to the government program and an example of foreign interference.

Yesterday, Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro arrived in the country to give "public support to the people and Government of El Salvador on behalf of the Costa Rican Government."

This position is in total contrast with the decision adopted by the British Government, which yesterday withdrew its diplomatic personnel from El Salvador in view of the increased political violence and the high cost of security for the British diplomats.

A visit to the British Embassy showed employees feverishly packing books, files and documents. They took down all pictures of Queen Elizabeth and prepared for the move last night.

This same concern prevails in the U.S. Embassy, where internal security has been reinforced and the offices have been surrounded by a thick cement wall and sandbagged trenches as if an attack of some kind were expected.

It is known that the embassy staff has been cut by 30 percent and that fearful U.S. families have sent their wives and children to the United States.

This anxiety is aggravated in view of the popular sectors' obvious rejection of the visit by William Bowdler last week. He came as a special White House envoy to extend support to the Salvadoran Government and offer economic aid. From a broad viewpoint, it could be considered that the arrivals of both the Andean Pact delegates and the Costa Rican vice president are the result of a clear maneuver by the U.S. Government, which is seeking to preserve its interests in this small Central American nation.

It is openly admitted that the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat was directly promoted by the U.S. State Department and that, since then, the White House has been even more deeply involved in this country. This explains why, making use of governments that are submissive to the U.S. political line, the United States is trying to wage an international campaign of support for a junta made up of military officers and Christian Democrats that is promoting repressive measures in order to silence a large popular sector which desires social justice and freedom for human dignity.

It is very likely that in the next few days, other puppet imperialist delegations will arrive in the country to offer "moral support and democratic experience" to a government that is repudiated and isolated by the Salvadoran people.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO DENOUNCES SOCIAL SITUATION, JUNTA

LD041447 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Jean Ortiz dispatch: "Archbishop Romero Accuses..."]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 January--"The right, seeking at all costs to preserve its privileges, caused the violence. By suppressing information, the government has given a false version of the 22 January massacres. It wants to hide the responsibility of the right and the National Guard." Since becoming archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Romero has opened the National Church in its entirety to the people at large. The capital's archbishop has repeatedly spoken in favor of the poor and against all human rights violations and has consequently been criticized by the El Salvador oligarchy.

El Salvador's church is a great popular and, hence, political force in the country's grave crisis. For Monsignor Romero, "There would be no violence if we had social justice. Violence comes from social injustice against which the government is powerless. I do not remember the figures, but fewer than 1 percent of the people own half of El Salvador and hoard its wealth, while the majority starves and does not even have a bed."

The archbishop is if anything skeptical of the new governing junta. "Conditions change rapidly in El Salvador." He affirms that his attitude to the government produced by the 15 October coup has gone from unconditional support to criticism. The government, he recalls, aroused "popular hope which is now frustrated; the government junta will not consolidate its power until it earns the people's support. Seeking to impose a policy leads to stalemate. They must carry out a policy which pleases and benefits the people. Maintaining a government by money and repression is pointless. A government's strength is in the people and the support of popular organizations. I appeal to the government to define its own limits, and to control the harmful security forces and the armed forces in general.

"The junta must show that it can control the veritable parallel government which wants repression. The civilian government must remove that part which gets in the way."

The archbishop accuses Defense Minister Garcia of being among those responsible for repression. He approves the suggestion put forward by certain popular organizations for a national salvation government, which for Monsignor Romero must be a government of the people responding to its needs.

Nicaragua's Example

"If the junta does not respond to popular hopes it will lose all credibility. Only the right has an interest in civil war. You cannot toy with this term. The great 22 January demonstration showed the maturity of the popular organizations when they refused to be provoked or to fight violence with violence. But when dialog and all chance of a peaceful solution have been exhausted, violence is justified."

The archbishop recalls the Nicaraguan bishops who called "insurrection legitimate." Monsignor Romero denounces the threat of a reactionary military coup. "The right looks favorably on this plan coming to fruition. But I believe there is a young section in the army which does not want the government to betray its promise of change."

The archbishop condemns those within the El Salvador church who, betraying the Gospel, still believe in solidarity with the dominant power groups.

"The church sides with the poor. As a pastor and citizen of El Salvador, it grieves me to see the continued massacre of the organized section of our people simply for marching peacefully in the street for justice and freedom. I am sure that the misery and bloodshed will not be in vain."

WHITE WARRIORS UNION VOWS TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

PA011442 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1755 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[White Warriors Union Communique--no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] The White Warriors Union [UGB], considering itself to be in the vanguard of the anticommunist organizations, wants to intensify its armed struggle against the various leftwing organizations that have recently sown unrest among our hard-working, peace-loving people. We also condemn kidnapings, killings and terrorist actions and we promise that the struggle will be intensified and will become more selective in all quarters to insure the peace and work needed by the large majority of the people of El Salvador and our fraternal nations.

We claim credit for the recent execution of pariahs, referred to as leftwingers today, to show the fighting spirit of our dear UGB, which was created because the people wanted it. We also swear we have never been idle, since thorough investigations have been made to find all the individuals responsible for the bloodshed of our people, regardless of their social class. This decision was made using the same system that the leftwing organizations have thought fit to use to solve our country's problem.

Fighting until death for a nation free from communism! [Signed] UGB Central Command

GUATEMALA

CARTER HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY CALLED NAIVE, STUPID

PA041609 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 13 PA

[Editorial by Roberto Perret, reprinted from VOCERO DE CARCOR: "With 'Friends' Like Jimmy Carter, Who Needs Enemies?"]

[Excerpts] Throughout history the stupidity, incapacity and irresponsibility of mediocre politicians has often provoked such situations that the consequences have been irreparable and have affected the future of mankind, sometimes for generations.

When Mr Jimmy Carter assumed the Presidency of the United States in 1977 he initiated a utopian policy apparently aimed at promoting "human rights" throughout the world, but essentially in the Soviet Union and its empire. After 2 years the inevitable failure of such an illusory and vain attempt to try to detour the Soviet leaders from their rigid ideological path and from their doctrinal geopolitical goals showed the voters the naivete and the lack of political and intellectual preparation of the part of Jimmy Carter and his pathetic advisers. In an effort to rescue its image and what still was left of its simplistic aspirations, the Carter administration began to steer all its efforts in favor of "human rights" in countries less powerful and stubborn than the fearsome Soviet Union and socialist regimes, protectorates, countries that would be more amenable to the manipulation of their politicians and diplomats.

Faced with this encouraging proposition, Carter and his group happily changed their path and, obviously with advice from liberal sectors--a mix of Marxism, the Jesuits, idealism, utopianism and so forth--that are undermining the country, arbitrarily chose a number of nations which, although they have always been friends and allies, would be easy targets for the kindnesses of the Carter doctrine. Often ignoring specific national and international situations, Carter's men began exerting pressure and meddling in those countries where, thanks to existing friendly ties, they could manipulate the political and social situation, thus weakening local structures that were no longer to their liking and using opposition sectors, including the Marxists, who saw a promising future in such naivete. This was how the Carter cohorts concentrated their efforts on some of the most vulnerable countries: Iran, Nicaragua, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Pakistan, El Salvador, Guatemala and so forth. But they were careful not to mention some countries where despotic regimes provide U.S. bases and essential raw materials. Incredibly, Iran was the first victim of Carter's political incoherence.

The results of Carter's stupidity are already evident: The Soviets are in Afghanistan and the world is at the brink of war. Another U.S. ally soon met the same fate. The Somoza dynasty, which had fallen into disgrace at the White House, was violently eliminated by the shameless intervention of the Carter administration. The rapacious and implacable Somoza dynasty for 40 years was the loyal supporter and solid bastion of Washington's imperial ambitions, strategic interests and social and political aims in Central America. The elimination of Somoza marked the end of the traditional U.S. anticommunist policy. The chaos provoked on the isthmus as a result of the accession in Nicaragua of a regime with proclaimed Marxist inclinations is already presenting challenging geopolitical problems not only to the region but also the United States; Soviet penetration and consolidation in the Caribbean has to be one of the primary objectives of the astute Russian strategists in their quest for world supremacy. Obviously it is important strategically to control, directly or indirectly, all the sea lanes of the world where oil must move--such as the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean. For this reason the Soviet leaders, solidly supported by their tame but patriotic people, by their subjugated satellites and by their armed forces, the most powerful the world has ever known--and guided by their inexorable ideology, are pursuing their pragmatic world plan, indifferent to the international opinion that so frightens the Americans. [paragraph continues]

Cuba has been integrated into the Soviets' strategic and military plans in the Caribbean. Today this includes operational ports, potential submarine bases, ultramodern electronic espionage installations, sophisticated telecommunications centers, camps for training and indoctrination of guerrillas, commandos and the Cuban Army--the best armed and trained, and most hardened, in Latin America. In addition to this, there is a whole Russian Army unit. This unit, with Carter's blessing, is camping 90 km [as published] from Miami. The Soviet goal is to expand this penetration and further weaken the already diminished U.S. presence in the Caribbean. The call for Puerto Rico's independence is for the purpose of eliminating the gringo administration and to dismantle its military and naval bases. This is why Panama has been flirting with Fidel for years.

This is why the islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St Lucia are turning to Cuba. This is why St Vincent and Antigua are heading that way. With Nicaragua already leaning toward Marxism, the Soviets, with Carter's help, should soon have another base, with a long coastline, strategic and logistical facilities and a people indoctrinated by Cuban teachers. Great Russians, poor gringos. Iran and Nicaragua, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean--two allies, two strategic regions destabilized by an incompetent politician with a redemption complex who has done nothing but play the game of his most dangerous rival, the Soviet Union. In addition to this, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, former Latin American allies of the United States are now offended by Carter's abusive interference in their internal affairs. Carter, in his bid to be Solomon, has reached the point of practically turning U.S. Embassies into centers of subversion against friendly governments. Brazil, Argentina and Chile have now assumed a neutral position toward the confrontation between the United States and Russia. El Salvador and Guatemala, small nations with problems but always allies of the United States, are now at the mercy of arrogant proconsuls--the Viron Vakys, the Bowdlers--who with heavy hands are stirring the waters of a subversion that is turning Marxist and pro-Soviet. Brilliant. This is not to belittle human rights; we are aware of their historic significance and we are also aware that much is lacking in our country before every honest citizen can enjoy a decent standard of living. We admit to the faults of our incipient democracy and our society. There is administrative incompetence, corruption in the administration of justice and venality in the government. There are backward and egoistic bosses who still fail to see that to be a leader also implies having intelligence and heart. There are also dishonest workers. There are indecent professionals and unscrupulous businessmen and there are irresponsible citizens. But all this is only an evil reflection of our human condition and not necessarily because of the system. There are similar faults under socialist regimes. In Guatemala, however, there are responsible business, labor and political sectors. There are men and women consciously struggling to destroy indignity, injustice, exploitation and misery, but within the concepts of liberty and without the banner of violence. We are trying to point out that the human rights discovered by Jimmy Carter 4 years ago--and used as a political banner for his reelection ambitions--have now become a dangerous weapon being used by international ideological groups that are discriminately and demagogically using it against those they want to destroy as part of a political plan.

With "friends" like Carter and the like, we have become certain of our need to be free of dependence on the United States. It is not only his interference but his duplicity that is offensive. And since it is the U.S. rulers themselves who are using every means to introduce Marxism into the area, we should, as a counterweight, establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and legalize the Communist Party in Guatemala. And all of us, our presidents first, should read a little book written 4 centuries ago, "The Prince," so that we may learn how to handle ourselves better in international relations.

BOWDLER VISIT TO CENTRAL AMERICA ANALYZED

PA041918 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jan 80 pp 11, 18 PA

["Catapulta" column by Julio Santos: "Bowdler's Fleeting Visit"]

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, passed through Guatemala like a fleeting shadow.

This time there were no conferences with publishers and foreign correspondents. Representatives of private enterprises received no invitation to talk with him at the U.S. Embassy. Everything was different from his visits last year during the last phases of the Somoza regime.

His presence went almost unnoticed. It was surrounded by the utmost secrecy. Only a laconic dispatch from Washington reported the official's trip to Central America "to observe present conditions in the region."

Moreover, not even ministers were informed about his talks here. Press reports were limited to the statement that "the exchange of opinions between Bowdler and President Lucas Garcia was positive and dealt with, among other things, several aspects of local and international politics." There was no official statement after the meeting.

In Honduras Bowdler said the purpose of his tour was to improve relations with the Central American countries. He expressed his hope of expanding contacts in the future.

Bowdler came to Central America 6 months ago to speak in a different tone--to speak out loud, demanding democratization or the guillotine for these nations.

This time things appear to be different. He has shown a different attitude and has behaved differently. He has a different mission. There are many reasons to believe that his trip is a positive one.

But what has happened? Why the change? These are some of the questions local and international observers are asking. What has happened to Bowdler's piercing, arrogant voice?

The answers seem clear. After the constant failures of President Carter's foreign policy, it is no longer possible to speak in the same tone of voice.

Problems in Iran and the USSR's involvement in Afghanistan were key indications that U.S. behavior has to change. Either it assumes a more aggressive policy toward its enemies or it will succumb. So far it has done precisely the opposite. It has been aggressive and demanding toward its friends and soft and suppliant toward its opponents.

The drama of the hostages held by the Iranian students is eloquent. It is demonstrative. Obviously the method is wrong. The United States has not had the manliness to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by Khomeyni.

All negotiations and international organizations have failed to obtain the freedom of the hostages. Even the United Nations again proved its uselessness. Once more it has been proven that the big powers are the ones making the decisions. This was confirmed when the USSR vetoed the motion condemning its intervention in Afghanistan.

Still more--the UN secretary general was allowed in Iran only as a tourist, with no consideration for his rank by the Khomeyni community.

The media have been harsh with Carter over the mistaken attitude adopted by the United States. The sense of humor--occasionally bleak--of the North Americans reflected in the papers has almost driven the President out of his wits. A cartoon published a few days ago in Washington more or less says: Watch out President Carter, Soviet tanks are in the White House garden. It seems that humor is criticism everywhere.

Even though Carter is on the razor's edge, he still might try to make a change in time. A 180-degree turn in policy is the only way out. Otherwise he will perish. Either he changes or the guillotine will fall on him. It is as simple as that. This is the reason for William Bowdler's trip to Central America.

A little bird which had been listening at one of the windows of the presidency revealed to Catapulta portions of the talks between Bowdler and President Lucas. According to this source, Bowdler told President Lucas of the U.S. decision not to permit more "Nicaraguas" in the region and he hoped the new decision was not too late for El Salvador. According to the little bird, at least Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica could consider any path other than one leading to Sandinism, and the extreme left in Latin America will not be encouraged by the United States.

The little bird was worried when it heard something about clipping wings. It thought it had been discovered. But then it heard Bowdler talking about "clipping the wings" of the Andean Group and of President Carazo of Costa Rica, who supported the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. The little bird's gossip makes sense. It is one of the few explanations for such a lightning trip at a time when the United States is going through a difficult moment in its political history.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

Bowdler Makes Investigation

PA041845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, today was examining the tragic incidents which took place last Thursday at the Spanish Embassy here.

One of the first things he did when he arrived here was to talk to the Spanish ambassador to obtain information on what took place. Bowdler also was scheduled to meet with Rafael Castillo Valdez, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, to discuss recent developments, including the Spanish Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Guatemala. Bowdler is well known here, where he served as ambassador. A few days ago, during a tour of Central America, Bowdler held talks with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. Bowdler also exchanged impressions with Pedro Bermejo, director for Spanish-American affairs, sent by the Spanish Government to investigate what occurred at the embassy.

Cajal Charged With Collusion

PA042245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2016 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Feb (LATIN)--Guatemalan Ambassador to Mexico Jorge Palmieri charged his Spanish colleague Maximo Cajal y Lopez with having prior knowledge of the impending occupation of his embassy in Guatemala City. The occupation ended last Thursday with a fire and the death of 39 persons.

In a press conference held here last night on his arrival from Guatemala, Palmieri also stated he had been present when "a young woman from the Spanish Embassy called to request the presence of the police." The request had been made to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. Palmieri said that he was meeting with Castillo Valdez in his office at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry when "an anguished voice urgently asked for the police." Palmieri said Cajal y Lopez "knew that the Spanish Embassy was going to be occupied by the terrorist group."

According to Palmieri, 4 days before the tragedy the Spanish ambassador visited the Quiche region where he spoke to the same persons who occupied his embassy.

Cajal y Lopez was one of the three survivors of the embassy fire, which according to the Guatemalan Government was started by some of the occupants. Palmieri also said only five of the embassy occupiers were peasants.

In his accusation, Palmieri said the Spanish ambassador had invited several personalities, including the now-deceased Eduardo Caceres and Adolfo Molina Orantes, former president and former foreign minister respectively, so that the presence at the embassy would coincide with the occupation.

According to Palmieri the two officials had an appointment with Cajal y Lopez at another hour, but that the Spanish ambassador had changed it "suddenly" to the expected arrival time of the "alleged peasants."

He also said the embassy occupiers had arrived with enough food and blankets to remain in the building for several weeks. They also had pistols, new machetes and blankets with antigovernment and antiarmy slogans. He further stated the occupiers had food from a nearby, elegant Chinese restaurant. "This also suggests that they were not peasants."

He said that Molina Orantes' son participated in the police attack on the embassy. He took a pick to break down a door, urged on by the desperate cries heard from within the building. The presence of this youth dressed in civilian clothes was recorded by photographs taken at the place. These photographs have been shown on television.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO WILLING TO NEGOTIATE CAYS WITH COLOMBIA

PA010459 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaragua is ready to sit down with Colombia at the negotiating table to solve the existing dispute without resorting to international arbitration or a court such as The Hague, Foreign Minister Dr Miguel D'Escoto Brockman told Sucesos [name of newscast] yesterday. Furthermore, he said, talks already started when the first notes were exchanged between the two foreign ministries after several Nicaraguan ships were forced by Colombian warships to leave our own waters.

In its response, Colombia called Nicaragua inelegant because our country asked the United States not to ratify the treaty on the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays. However, Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman clearly stated that elegance is not at stake, but rather what is right and fair, and Nicaragua stands for both these things.

Asked if the dispute involves the San Andres and Providencia islands also, he replied that Nicaragua's note to Cyrus Vance refers solely to the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays. The islands still have not come up.

NEWSMEN ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MEDIA FREEDOM

PA012357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Organizations evaluating journalism in Nicaragua have come out urging the respective government officials to keep the nation's information media from plotting against the people. The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union have issued a communique saying that freedom of expression does not mean the right to broadcast anything by anyone. It also says ideological pluralism does not mean the right to distort and make disturbances to defend whatever any pornographic minds want to broadcast in the information media. The right to inform and be informed is not a birthright.

The communique was stimulated as a result of opinions by some sectors opposed to the Sandinist government and its leaders because of the closing of the newspaper EL PUEBLO on 23 January in Managua. The government junta members and the leaders of the Sandinist front accused this newspaper of being a spokesman of extreme left leaders of the Workers Front and the Peoples Action Movement [MAP] who had begun to promote the sabotage of the people's revolution, by encouraging strikes and stoppages at work centers and slandering the government officials.

The communique says these sectors offend the people, calling them Somozist hordes, only because the people demand respect for their conquests and their leaders and are dedicated to building a new nation in the name of its heroes and martyrs.

The communique adds that the enemies of the revolution claim to be internationalists in order to place the people of Afghanistan on the map. They also make demands on the revolutionary government, which precisely because it does not suffer from the shortsightedness of the crimes committed in Puerto Rico and other places, has not wanted to aline itself with those who have done so much harm to humanity.

EL PUEBLO DIRECTOR SEEKS COURT PROTECTION

PA042300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Melvin Wallace, director of EL PUEBLO, the Marxist-Leninist newspaper that has been closed down in Managua, went before the Masaya Court of Appeals on Sunday to request protection from the tribunal "because he felt that his individual freedom was threatened."

Last week a Managua judge issued an arrest warrant against Wallace after the assistant attorney general in Managua presented formal charges against a group of persons, including the newspaper's director, "of crimes against the people's interests." The newspaper was occupied by members of the Sandinist People's Army on 23 January and it was accused of being a mouthpiece of "counterrevolutionary" organizations.

Wallace has been accused of being one of the chiefs of the "Anti-Somozist People's Militia" which in the government's opinion is the armed fist of the extreme left organizations known as the "People's Action Movement" and "Workers Front."

Persons linked with Wallace said the lawyer will appear today before the respective authorities to give testimony but that he had previously sought the protection of the Masaya Court of Appeals.

COMMENTARY: U.S. PUSHING RENEWED COLD WAR POLICIES

PA041812 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Gen Robert Schweitzer, U.S. army chief of plans and policy, is currently on an extended tour of the Caribbean. In each country he has visited his statements have been true reflections of the cold war era. Thus, he has reiterated again and again that the objective of his mission is to protect the Caribbean countries from the communist menace, for which he proposes an increased U.S. military presence in the area.

Another emissary has been William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. During his tour of Central America, Bowdler especially (sketched) the way to prevent a true revolutionary process, like that in Nicaragua, from winning in El Salvador. At the same time this high-ranking official of the imperialist government was reiterating Washington's support for the regime in San Salvador, there was an enormous popular demonstration which resulted in over 60 persons dead and hundreds wounded.

Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, also made a trip to South America. In Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay--three of the countries he visited --Eaton did not talk at any time about the violations of human rights which are being committed systematically in those nations. His statements always coincided with those of his hosts and were marked by a rabid and anachronistic anticommunism.

A Pentagon representative, Gen Andrew Goodpaster, commandant of West Point, went to Argentina and Brazil. He is described as a knowledgeable man insofar as the Marxist danger is concerned. In Argentina and Brazil, Goodpaster asked the two countries to join the grain boycott imposed by Washington on the Soviet Union. In exchange he offered not to pressure the Buenos Aires government any further in connection with human rights.

The peoples of our America repudiate these visits by the imperialist emissaries of the United States, main enemy of the continent, which stole half of Mexico's territory, invaded Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua, overthrew progressive governments in Guatemala and Chile and set up the bloodiest tyrants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Those who join Washington's aggressive policies on the continent must be conscious that the so-called rapid deployment forces created by the imperialists are aimed not only at the Middle East. As these self-same senior Pentagon officers have said, these forces will be used wherever, in the opinion of the United States, its interests are in jeopardy.

Jumping on the imperialist bandwagon and supporting the buildup of U.S. military power in the Caribbean is tantamount to accepting a return of the big stick era to our America.

LATIN AMERICAN GROUPS URGE SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR

FL021359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] In Havana City, the Latin American organizations and parties represented in Cuba have issued an appeal to the continent's peoples to remain alert and impede imperialist maneuvers attempting to choke the struggle of the Salvadoran people for their liberation. A combative ceremony of solidarity with the Salvadoran people was held at the main offices of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in Havana.

On behalf of the Salvadorans, Comrade Maria Luisa Rodriguez made a speech. Other speakers were Roger Gonzalez, representing the Paraguayan Communist Party, and Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee member Felipe (Cirinos), who expressed the support of the Latin American revolutionaries for the cause of that Central American people.

During the ceremony, a joint declaration of Latin American organizations and parties represented in Havana was announced in which they point out that the actions of the Salvadoran people are being carried out at a time when a new liberating revolutionary and democratic movement is taking place, the best example of which is the triumph of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua. The ceremony was held on the 48th anniversary of the execution of Salvadoran communist leader Agustin Farabundo Marti, leader of the people's rebellion of 1932 in El Salvador, whose example is the inspiration of Salvadoran revolutionaries.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

PA011435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Statement at ceremony on establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) by Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, representative of the POLISARIO Front in Cuba--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Knowledge that the governments of Cuba and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] were establishing diplomatic relations came in the wake of the visit that [name indistinct], assistant secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, made to the island of freedom a few weeks ago. This establishment of relations constitutes very clear confirmation of the solidarity and support of Cuba, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban people for our struggle and our people, who are currently being threatened [words indistinct] threatened by U.S. and French imperialism and by the efforts being made to make them back down [words indistinct].

But they have (?forced) the will of the peoples and they (?have made) our people even more determined to fight until they achieve their objectives of independence [words indistinct] the Saharan people are not alone.

The peoples of the world love freedom, independence [words indistinct] and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and SDAR constitutes further (?evidence) of the international support, the support of the progressive revolutionary countries, for our people's struggle.

1980 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL SIGNED

FL011140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A protocol on the talks and trade agreements for 1980 between Cuba and Portugal was signed Thursday at the offices of the Foreign Trade Ministry in Havana by (Armando Souza de Almeida), Portuguese secretary of state for foreign trade and Manuel Estefania, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade. The protocol calls for the sale of 70,000 tons of Cuban sugar to Portugal in 1980, while Portugal will supply our country with laboratories, medicines, fishing equipment, cork, yarn and other commodities. The delegation led by (Souza de Almeida) ended its visit to Cuba last night.

Portuguese Communist Leader Arrives

FL011838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation headed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal today arrived in Havana at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. Cunhal is accompanied by PCP Central Committee member (Antonio dos Santos Murteria). They were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee and chief of its department of foreign relations. Others at the airport included Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the department and Section Chief (Javier Artisonnes).

Party Talks Begin

FL041221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The talks between the delegations of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its secretary general Alvaro Cunhal and the Cuban Communist Party, headed by Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos, have begun at the main offices of the PCC Central Committee. During the talks, which are developing in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, various aspects of the current international situation were examined and matters dealing with relations between the two parties and of interest to the Cuban and Portuguese peoples were discussed.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL020026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, today received GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, who is visiting our country. In his talks with the visitor, the Cuban Minister referred to the basic concepts of our country's educational policy and pointed out that today more than three million persons are attending school in the 14 Cuban provinces.

For her part, Minister Margot Honecker noted the fact that every time that Cuba is the topic of conversation, the gains made in education have to be mentioned inasmuch as they constitute an example of what can be done to shape children and youths. After pointing out the willingness of Cuban teachers to help other countries, the GDR minister referred to the possibility of signing agreements dealing with the training of professors, formation of cadres, creation of polytechnic schools and advanced training of teaching personnel.

Castro Attends Embassy Reception

FL041747 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, last Saturday attended the reception hosted by the GDR Embassy in Cuba in honor of that fraternal socialist country's Public Education Minister Margot Honecker. Also attending the reception were PCC Central Committee members Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, ministers of education and higher education, respectively, as well as other members of the Central Committee. First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and representatives of the diplomatic corps of socialist countries accredited to Cuba were also present. GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker arrived in our country last Thursday at the invitation of our country's Education Ministry.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 6-8 FEBRUARY

FL011520 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 25 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The effects of ideological pluralism on the harmonisation of Caribbean foreign policies is on the agenda of a three-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Saint Lucia early next month, the CARICOM Secretariat announced yesterday.

Other matters to be discussed at the February 6-8 meeting will include the non-aligned movement, the Rhodesian situation and other southern Africa issues, Belizean independence, and the metropolitan presence in this region.

The secretariat added that the ministers will also deal with issues centering on a proposed meeting of foreign ministers of Caribbean states to be hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The Secretariat has announced also that officials from the region dealing with Law of the Sea issues will be meeting in St. Kitts February 1-2.

Main agenda item will be issues now before the third United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea.

The Secretariat's acting legal counsel, Albert Matthew, said matters such as the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction will be discussed.

Other issues will include landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states, the exclusive economic zone, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and the continental shelf.

The CARICOM session will focus also on mechanisms for the pursuit of regional objectives with respect to the intrusion of extra-regional vessels in the Caribbean as well as pollution and scientific research, he added.

BARBADOS

BUSINESS GROUP CALLS FOR COMMON PROTECTION POLICY

FL041600 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Feb 80 p 2 FL

[Text] A call has been made for a common protection policy in CARICOM.

Making that call last Tuesday was a delegation from the Barbados Manufacturers' Association (BMA), at a meeting with Dr. Paul Chen-Young, a member of a special private sector task force.

The task force is currently carrying out an intensive investigation into private sector development in the region.

The BMA delegation comprised Mr. Peter J. Miller, president; Mr. Gilbert Bruce, first vice-president; and Mr. Lewis Kirton, second vice-president.

The BMA group made the point that several 'bottlenecks' resulted from the fact that the methods of protection for local industries tended to vary from territory to territory...in some cases, it was easier for extra-regional imports to get into a CARICOM country than for products from within the region. This, the group said, was not in keeping with the spirit of the CARICOM treaty and was a hindrance to intra-regional trade.

Looking at other problems affecting the Barbados manufacturing sector, the delegation told Dr. Chen-Young that there was an acute shortage of factory space, but that government was aware of the problem and was, in fact, getting financial assistance from the World Bank for a major factory building programme.

Transportation of cargo within the region also engaged the attention of the group. The association hoped that the memorandum of understanding between the governments of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, would, in some measure, improve the transportation situation.

Shortage of Skills

Other matters discussed included labour legislation, pricing mechanisms, technical services to industry, the availability of raw materials, financing, the role of industry-related institutions, and the shortage of management skills.

Dr. Chen-Young is to complete his private sector report by March 30. From Barbados, he goes on to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica.

The task force on private sector activities, established under the auspices of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, is the first ever to be set up to examine the problems of, and opportunities for, private investment.

It has been charged with making specific recommendations to the Caribbean Group, on ways to stimulate private sector activities in the region.

The Caribbean Group, established in 1977 to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to the Caribbean governments, donor governments and international organisations. [as published]

Countries participating in the task force project are Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The task force is being funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Its work is being carried out by a team of consultants drawn from both the Caribbean public and private sectors.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT SENDS NOTE TO SPAIN CONDEMNING EMBASSY ATTACK

PA020448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 1 Feb (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today sent a telegram to Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez condemning the attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. After describing the incident at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala as an absurd tragedy, the Colombian president indicated that he has sent a protest note to the Guatemalan Government over the gross behavior of the police. Turbay Ayala also noted Colombia's sincere admiration and great friendship for Spain.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD MILITARY BASE ON SAN ANDRES ISLAND

PA031723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2235 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Andres Islands, Colombia, 2 Feb (EFE)--Colombian National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva said today that his country's position regarding Nicaraguan claims to the Caribbean cays is "defensive," but that if necessary it could become "offensive." General Camacho and other high-ranking military commanders, among them Navy Commander in Chief Rear Adm Gilberto Baraona, held a military review of the naval and air units patrolling the Colombian cays, after Nicaragua claimed sovereignty over them.

It has been reported that warships and military aircraft will continue a strict patrol of the Roncador, Quitasueno, and Serrano cays until Colombia's sovereignty over the 200-mile limit is settled. During the military commanders' visit here, it was learned that a military base will be built on this island--one of Colombia's main tourist centers--to serve as headquarters for naval operations in the Caribbean area.

VENEZUELA

OAS ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA032123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE)--Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, said that what El Salvador is facing is Marxist armed subversion and not a people's rebellion. Cardozo, who toured Central America, said--in statements published by the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, among others--that in El Salvador there is a grave situation in the "polarization of violence." Cardozo said, "although we firmly respect the principle of nonintervention, we must stress that we believe in freedom and therefore express our desire to struggle for the establishment of democratic institutions in those countries."

He also said that there is much interest in sending other missions from the Andean Pact to Central America to maintain a constructive dialog. Cardozo said there is obvious social agitation by the poor masses which are trying to improve their living conditions, break the oligarchic structures and modernize the state. He said, "the Marxists are trying to take advantage of these conditions to promote insurrection." He said the Christian Democratic Party is participating in the government junta so as to prevent the exclusive control of power by the military.

Cardozo said that Venezuela supports the Salvadoran Government junta in its quest to establish the opening of democracy. He said if the Salvadoran Government junta falls, the situation in that country will become critical and a strong military government would return with unforeseeable consequences.